


INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE  ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1885.

MR. WILLARD begs to announce, that his Company, assisted by **GENTLEMEN AMATEURS**, will perform in **Mr. G. R. Sims' FARCE and SATIRICAL COMEDY of the day**
"CRUNCH AND TOOTH PICK."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

ALFRED JONES,	MR. BRACON.
GUY LUTHERS,	MR. P. W. WILLARD.
OSCAR LEIGHTON,	MR. A. CHEUBY.
MR. GELBICO.	MR. F. M. PAGE.
FIDMANS (An Oubse Foot- man)	MR. A. LAURIE.
GARDENS (In the Sta- tionary Department)	MR. NOTED.
LEWIS and ALFRED'S	MR. GIMLET.
DOLLY DEVEREUX,	MISS A. BERSFORD.
AMY JONES,	MISS A. VERNIE.
LADY PENNROBE,	MISS BURLINGTON.

NEW AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY.

Act I.
BREAKFAST ROOM IN GUY'S HOUSE

ACTS II. AND III.
ÆSTHETIC DRAWING ROOM AT
BAYSWATER. [14]
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1888.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE F. & O. S. N. Co. Steamship.

"KHEDIVE."
 will leave for the above place at THREE P.
 TO-DAY, the 14th instant.
 A. McIVER,
 Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 13th August, 1888.

FOR HAIPHONG, (DIRECT).
THE Steamship

"ALWINE."
 Captain P. Moos, will be dispatched for the
 above Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant
 at DAYLIGHT.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 HONGKONG, 13th August, 1888. [14]
R. S. MARY

QUEEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.
 Taking Cargo and Passengers at through ra-

THE Company's Steamship
"GLAUCUS."
 Captain Jackson, will be dispatched as ab-
 TO-MORROW, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1885.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.
THE Company's Steamers:
"STENTOR."
 will be dispatched for Hamburg direct
 THURSDAY the 15th inst., taking cargo
 at the rate of 32s. 6d. and for Havre, Bremen
 and Antwerp at 40s.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1885.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
THIS Company desires to engage
 a **MANAGER** for the Head Office
 Singapore a Gentleman with special knowledge
 of Marine Insurance and a preference to

be given to one who has also had experience
in MARINE INSURANCE.

Applications may be addressed to the Act-
ing Secretary, Exchange Buildings, Singapore,
to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1886. [1]

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE
CUSTOMERS, The Productions of
SINGAPORE REFINING COMPANY LIMITED
an honorarium, be of the highest quality, BEING
PUREST AND MOST PERFECTLY SWEETENED.
Prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail Order will
be delivered at addresses in town on applica-
tions forwarding their monthly requirements
in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1885. [1]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF
HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight
Companion of the Most Honourable Order
of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of
the Most Distinguished Order of St.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, lately
British Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary to
His Majesty the Emperor of China, Decrees as follows:
NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons
having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS
upon or against the Estate of the said
SIR KENNETH SMITH, deceased, who died at
Peking, in the Empire of China, on the 22nd
day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration
to those whose Estates were granted by
His Majesty the Emperor of China, in the
Jurisdiction, to the Judge of the said
Court, are hereby notified that all the
Executors named in the Will of the Deceased
are hereby required to send in the following
Undersigned, on or before the 31st day
of October, 1885, full Particulars of the
Claims or Demands.
And NOTICE is hereby also given that as
soon as possible after the expiration of the
above-mentioned term, the said Judge will
to distribute the Assets of the said SIR KENNETH
SMITH PARKES, deceased, amongst
the parties entitled thereto, having regard only
to the Claims or Demands of all those who have
Notice and that if any Person shall have
Claims or any part thereof so distributable to
Person or Persons, of whose Claim or Claims
he shall not have had Notice at the time of
the said distribution.
All Persons INDEBTED to the Estate
are requested to make immediate Payment to

Undersigned, in Hongkong, the 18th. day
 of July, 1885.
 W. KESWICK

T U I T I O N .

M^R. WILLIAM SWEETMAN, Teacher
 of LANGUAGES, will be glad to receive
 PUPILS. Under his new system **M^R. SWEETMAN**
 can impart a full knowledge of any of the
 European Language within three months.
 Arrangements are now being made to form
 DAY and EVENING CLASSES.

M^R. SWEETMAN undertakes Translations
 in all European Languages and offers his Ser-
 vices as Interpreter.

Terms strictly moderate.

Apply to
COLLEGE CHAMBERS
 Wyndham Street.
 Hongkong, 1st August, 1885.

B O N E S .

**CHOICE PORCELAIN WARE, DINNER
 AND DESSERT SERVICES;
 HAND PAINTED TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS;
 CIGARS, FURNITURE, &c., &c.**

CASSIMBHOY,
 Opposite City Hall.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFORMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS,
And
PREPARED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14th, 1896.

LOOKED AT from a strictly legal point of view, we are not sure that the argument contained in the letter addressed by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce to the local Government with reference to the emigration laws of Hongkong and Singapore can be supported, but from a common sense point of view and affecting state policy it is unimpeachable. The argument is that whereas the Imperial legislature has conferred upon the legislature of Hongkong the right to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and whereas such regulations have been made, providing, amongst other things, for the number of passengers that may be carried, the legislature of Singapore has no right to enact that it shall be unlawful for a ship to take to that port the number of passengers which the legislature of Hongkong has enacted it shall be lawful for a British ship to carry to this colony or any port in China. This, however, is what the legislature of Singapore has done, and the result has been that several vessels, which were within the requirements of the Hongkong law, have been heavily fined on arrival at Singapore. Such a position is absurd, but it by no means follows that it is therefore illegal, for as a matter of fact, legislation abounds with absurdities. If legislation were uniformly wise the functions of Chambers of Commerce would be reduced within much narrower limits than is actually the case, for much of the energy of those useful bodies is at present expended in combating the stupidity of governments. Regulations at Singapore with reference to the number of emigrants which may be brought within the limits of that port on any single vessel is an absolute necessity, as we shall presently show; the stupidity consists in those regulations not being in accord with the legislation at Hongkong. As a matter of right, however, Singapore would be entitled, always provided the consent of the Secretary of State were obtained, either to prohibit Chinese immigration altogether or to restrict it within such bounds as might be thought proper, just as the Australian colonies have restricted it. Because Hongkong is entitled to say what number of emigrants shall be conveyed in a British ship from that port to Singapore, it does not follow that Singapore is bound to receive that number, and Singapore has no greater disability imposed upon her in this respect than the Australian Colony, saving such as may spring from the greater power exercised by the Secretary of State in the latter colony. If it could be shown that Chinese immigration was undesirable at Singapore the Secretary of State might, if he thought fit, give his consent to a Restriction Act, notwithstanding the Chinese Passengers' Act and the powers exercised by the legislature of Hongkong under that Act. From a purely legal point of view, therefore, we think the argument of the Chamber of Commerce is untenable. But, as a matter of fact, Singapore does not desire to restrict Chinese immigration, but rather to promote it. Hence the absurdity of the conflict between the laws of the two colonies, seeing that the emigration laws of Hongkong provide ample safeguards for the health and comfort of the emigrants, and that these are the only objects Singapore can have in view in legislating on the subject. In justice to our friends in the neighbouring colony it is only fair to place on record the fact that the Straits Government have, according to the Singapore Free Press, acted all through the matter under special instructions from the Secretary of State, so that it is the Colonial Office that is responsible. The affair furnishes one more instance of the utter confusion and obtuseness which prevail in that remarkable department of the Imperial Government. Whatever prosperity colonies may enjoy is certainly not due to, but rather in spite of, Downing Street. The regulations made by the legislature of Hongkong in relation to the carriage of emigrants have all been submitted to and approved by the Colonial Office; yet regulations in conflict with them are drafted by the same office for the colony to which the principal part of that emigration is directed. It may be that the Singapore regulations were framed with a view to controlling immigrant ships coming from other places, India for instance, and that the conflict with the Hongkong regulations was merely incidental, but the case is one that ought to have been foreseen and provided against. Leaving aside, however, any question of immigration from India or other places, it is absolutely necessary both in the interests of the passengers and of the British shipping that Singapore should have regulations providing for the number of immigrants that may be introduced into the colony in any one vessel from China. The regulations made by the Hongkong legislature apply only to "Chinese passenger ships," and this term is defined in the Imperial Statute 28 and 29 Vict. c. 104 to include "every ship carrying from any port in Hongkong, and every British ship carrying from any port in China" passengers beyond a certain number. The legislature of Hongkong has, on the other hand, no right to say what number of passengers may be carried from Chinese ports in vessels

belonging to other nations, and hence it follows that if there were no law in force at Singapore as to the number of passengers that might be taken into that port, foreign vessels would be able to monopolise the passenger trade from Chinese ports, as they would, in consideration of their ability to carry any number they could get, be able to carry them at a cheaper rate than the hampered British ship. Hence the necessity of having regulations in Singapore. It is said that the existing anomaly is to be rectified by an Order in Council. In that case the matter will not come before the Straits legislature, but it is not to be presumed from that fact that Hongkong has any legal right to say what number of passengers the Straits Government shall allow vessels to take into their ports. In making the Order the Queen in Council will act as the Government of the Straits, and not as giving effect to legislation passed in Hongkong.

We have more than once pointed out to the Chinese Authorities the necessity of forming an Army Medical Staff Corps, the suffering and mortality experienced by the Chinese troops in the late hostilities with France from untended wounds having signally illustrated this want. The numbers slain on the battle field were very large, amounting to many thousands; as many died from dysentery, typhoid fever, and other diseases contracted through drinking contaminated water, exposure, and insufficient food; and an enormous percentage also died of their wounds after suffering great agonies. The value of medical assistance was shown in a marked manner at Tientsin, when the Chinese soldiers wounded in the engagement with the French landing party on the 8th October last were attended to by Dr. Brown, of the British gunboat *Cochet*, and JOHNSON, at the Medical Mission Hospital there. Numbers of lives were saved by the energetic action of these practitioners, and much relief from pain afforded. It seems also that Dr. W. L. LINDSEY, formerly of the United States Army, was also engaged for some weeks attending to the Chinese troops at Look-tau, and his services gave great satisfaction to the Chinese Authorities in North Formosa. As a result, our Tamsui correspondent informs us, General LIU MING-CHANG is now contemplating the formation of a Medical Staff Corps under the direction of Dr. LINDSEY, and a temporary hospital has already been erected at Taipeh-fu. It originally accommodated from thirty to forty patients, and is now enlarged to receive a hundred. The hospital is open to all natives, attendance and medicine being provided gratuitously. We trust that this movement may be persevered in. General Liu seems to have warmly espoused the cause, and being one of the most successful commanders engaged against the French during the war, his influence must be considerable. The Viceroy of Chihli is also anxious to reorganise both the Army and Navy of China, and as he is a supporter of the Western system of medicine he will doubtless approve the project of General Liu. MING-CHANG for the formation of a Medical Staff Corps, and probably extend it to his own army in Chihli, even if he cannot get the Government to adopt it in all the provinces of the empire.

The German gunboat *Li*, Lieut. Commander Hofmeyer, left here yesterday for Singapore.

The French cruiser *Chomptel*, Captain Martini, arrived at Shanghai on the 5th inst. from Amoy.

Under the heading of "A Chinese Ascent" the *London Standard* contains a description of the Hongkong Races.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yongli*, with the next outward French mail, was to leave for Saigon and this port at 3 p.m. yesterday.

Mr. H. A. GILES, H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed to the Mixed Court at Shanghai on the 8th inst. by the steamer *Hean* for Chefoo.

The *Tientsin Times* says that Mr. May Fils, who was taken ill on his journey to Kiangsu, when three months before Dalhousie, has recovered sufficiently to be able to proceed on his way.

The captain and first officer of the British brig *Argo*, which was wrecked off the coast of Nagasaki on the 22nd ult., arrived at Shanghai on the 10th inst. on the steamer *Argo*. The *Argo* was wrecked on the 22nd ult. during the recent gale.

Referring to the candidature of Shao, Tse-tai of Shanghai, for the post vacated by Sir Robert Hart, the *Courier* says: "The Taoist of a busy port, whatever his private feelings may be, he is wise to keep his position to a reputation in a hazardous world. The Taoist of Shanghai is an extremely lucrative position, and H. E. Shao has done pretty well of late in the bar-ban-quelling line. He has succeeded in getting the Chinese from the Ministry of Revenue to state (through one of his *yu-men*) that he cannot think of allowing Mr. Giles to act as Consul-General during Mr. Hughes's absence; and now he proposes to be made Inspector-General of Customs. From his point of view he is quite right, for those who don't ask, don't get; but what a descent from Sir Robert Hart, K.C.M.G., to Shao Tse-tai!"

The footpads of this colony appear to be adopting a new line of business—what in slang is known as "the kerching line." They have turned their attention to the robbery of young European boys. On Sunday afternoon a boy of eleven named George Atkin, was walking on Kennedy-road when he was met by three Chinamen, one of whom snatched a watch he was wearing and ran away eastward. This occurred near No. 2 Bridge, and the boy is not able to identify the thief or either of his companions. On Thursday afternoon another boy, eleven years of age, named Edward Ray, was also walking on Kennedy-road at the same spot, when three Chinamen came for him, armed with sticks. He ran away up the hill, and called to some companions who were a short distance off, and the other boys, some of whom were a good bit older than young Ray, ran to his assistance, and put the Chinamen to flight at once, the three men not showing any fight. They caught one of the men, and marched him off to the Police Station, the man offering no resistance. The prisoners were brought before the Police Court yesterday, charged with being a rogue and vagabond, and the case was remanded.

The barrier at Wooning has now been completely removed, and the river Whang-poo is free from obstructions.

The British gunboat *Cochet*, Lieut. Commander Boteler, left here yesterday morning for Nagasaki.

We hear from Canton that on the 8th inst. the Imperial Commissioner Pong Yui-lin paid an official visit to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and had a long conference on the best means of providing for the effective coast defence of Kwangtung.

A session of the Justice of the Peace of this colony will be held at the Magistrate's on the 18th prox. to consider an application by Ismael Seng to take over the licence of the *Star* Hotel, from the present holder, P. A. Lind.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company may congratulate themselves that Inspector Orley discovered an illicit store of kerosene under their wharf before any damage occurred to their property from it. A reference to the Police Court report will show that for some time past a boat stored with a large quantity of this dangerous commodity had been kept under the wharf, the oil being dealt out to producers, and a family live in the boat cooking their food in close proximity to the oil. Had this dangerous cargo taken fire, which might easily have been the case, the damage that would have ensued to the wharf, the company's boats, and the surrounding houses, would have been serious. It is satisfactory to see that Mr. Wodhouse inflicted a heavy fine on the offender, and confiscated his stock of oil.

An old servant of the colony left to enjoy a well earned rest at home in England by the P. & O. steamer *Albatross* on the 10th inst. Mr. Farrington Rivers joined the Police Force in 1869, about sixteen years ago, and after about six years service he worked his way up to the position of inspector, and for some years before his departure was a first class inspector. He was not one of those who came out in drafts to join the local police force, but was originally a seafaring man. Before leaving yesterday a presentation of a gold finger ring was made to him in the most room by Inspector Grindley, on behalf of a number of Mr. Rivers's friends amongst the inspectors, who subscribed for the gift. Inspector Grindley expressed regret that their acquaintance with Mr. Rivers was about to be severed after many years, and wished him a pleasant voyage home, and a happy time there. Mr. Rivers suitably responded, thanking Inspector Grindley and his friends for the gift, and was accompanied by his wife and with them, Mrs. Jenkins, widow of a constable who died recently from apoplexy.

Writing on the ages of Chinese porcelain, the *Potters Gazette* says:—"Although it is known that such and such colours and modes of decoration were not in use before certain dates, it is not so with the Chinese. The Chinese have been so fond of imitating the best of the past, that they have copied the work of their ancestors, and have made it so difficult to ascertain the date of any particular specimen of Chinese porcelain. It is safe to assert of any good piece that it is older than the present century. It may be said to be certain that the Chinese have copied the work of their ancestors, and have made it so difficult to ascertain the date of any particular specimen of Chinese porcelain. It is safe to assert of any good piece that it is older than the present century. It may be said to be certain that the Chinese have copied the work of their ancestors, and have made it so difficult to ascertain the date of any particular specimen of Chinese porcelain. 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HONGKONG.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

"MORNING STAR"			
Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PUNDA'S Wharf and TSU-LAI-TSU at the following hours. This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April 1885.			
WEEK DAYS.		SUNDAYS.	
Leave Kowloon	Hourglass	Leave Kowloon	Hourglass
8.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.15	7.15	9.15	7.15
8.30	7.30	9.30	7.30
8.45	7.45	9.45	7.45
9.00	7.50	10.00	7.50
9.15	8.05	10.15	8.05
9.30	8.20	10.30	8.20
9.45	8.35	10.45	8.35
10.00	8.50	11.00	8.50
10.15	9.05	11.15	9.05
10.30	9.20	11.30	9.20
10.45	9.35	11.45	9.35
11.00	9.50	12.00	9.50
11.15	10.05	12.15	10.05
11.30	10.20	12.30	10.20
11.45	10.35	12.45	10.35
12.00	10.50	1.00	10.50
12.15	11.05	1.15	11.05
12.30	11.20	1.30	11.20
12.45	11.35	1.45	11.35
1.00	11.50	2.00	11.50
1.15	12.05	2.15	12.05
1.30	12.20	2.30	12.20
1.45	12.35	2.45	12.35
2.00	12.50	3.00	12.50
2.15	1.05	3.15	1.05
2.30	1.20	3.30	1.20
2.45	1.35	3.45	1.35
3.00	1.50	4.00	1.50
3.15	2.05	4.15	2.05
3.30	2.20	4.30	2.20
3.45	2.35	4.45	2.35
4.00	2.50	5.00	2.50
4.15	3.05	5.15	3.05
4.30	3.20	5.30	3.20
4.45	3.35	5.45	3.35
5.00	3.50	6.00	3.50
5.15	4.05	6.15	4.05
5.30	4.20	6.30	4.20
5.45	4.35	6.45	4.35
6.00	4.50	7.00	4.50
6.15	5.05	7.15	5.05
6.30	5.20	7.30	5.20
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Yozo was forced to admit that there were no grounds for his complaint. Still, he could not stave off the yojimbo, and so he was obliged to follow him, and that this unexpected result boded no good to himself.

vii.

Leaving Magoezoku to make his way to Goshin with all the speed which was possible in those days, and Gongoeyemon to brood over his own affairs, he might reach him from the hands of those who were wronged, the course of our story takes us back in the history of the Ishii family. While the events above related were occurring, Ishii Uyeemon's two younger sons, Gensho Tsumotoi and Hanzo Yeshiman, having been adopted by two relations, Tanaka Sakayemon and Ishii Kudaiyari, were being educated by Niwa Sandaiyu, whose wife was the daughter of Kudaiyari and the aunt of the two boys. This old lady was of gentle birth, and to educational acquirements of no common order she joined the grace and elegance to which she belonged. The traditions of the aristocratic house were sacred, and in any matter concerning the family honour she showed herself a true descendant of the race of proud gentilefolk whose deeds she loved to read of. She was therefore never tired of impressing upon her nephew the necessity of reverencing themselves upon their hereditary foe. Her delicate hands were never weary of writing, and were sealed round the brazier for warmth, to tell them stories of Samuraz daring, and with feminine tact she would contrive as to introduce at the end of each narration the subject which was ever uppermost in her thoughts. "If I were an amon," she would say, "I would hunt out Akahori Gongoeyemon, and I would wipe out the blot upon our family name. It is with great bitterness that I always reflect that I am only a woman, and old, and therefore unable to accomplish this purpose. But you are men, and strong. Bestir yourselves; kill your father's enemy. So may the spirit of your parent rest in its grave. But be more than a match for him. Revenge, it was, but natural that the two ladies should show what yet young a sense of their responsibility which engured woe for the reprobation of the family vendetta.

When Magoezoku returned to the family at Hiroshima in the Autumn of 1882 with the children that he had at length discovered the striking-places of Gongoeyemon, Gensho who was now a man, and Hanzo who had grown up himself to Kameyama, leaving Hanzo, who was five years his junior, in charge of the family. His relations opposed his departure, on the grounds that he was too young to venture upon this enterprise, and he made no argument that he could bring had any success. But he more than made up for his youth by more desperate appeared the undertaking. To kill Gongoeyemon was one thing—to escape another; and to hope to get away from the side of the dead was to take a sanguinary risk of the case which certainly was not warranted by sober judgment. To his relations at Hiroshima he owed a deep debt of gratitude, and he was anxious to pay it. He had supplied the place of the mother he had lost, and it pained him to leave her, without the ceremony of leave-taking to which the circumstances of the present case lent a particular interest. So he took advantage of a conversation with her to say:—"I am now a grown-up man, and of an age to see the winter of my life. I cannot stay at home, and I cannot drink anything, because I feel that I have a purpose in view. To-day, however, some wine came into the house. Let me taste some for luck." As his aunt was including him she suddenly felt the tears coming to his eyes; and that she should not see his condition, he stretched out his arm and hid his face in her bosom. She, with the same action concealed his face with his sleeve till he had recovered his composure. That same night he wrote a farewell letter, and leaving it with one of his aunt's waiting-maids, he took ship and arrived at Okayama in Bizen.

Here he stayed for some time in the house of his father's friend, the fellow-voyager (1869) who accompanied to Osaka. Having made his preparations for a long journey, he started off for Kameyama, attended by Magoezoku, who, it is unnecessary to observe, was privy to his flight, and endeavoured to gain a situation as a servant to some resident in the town. But he was young and inexperienced, and he was not qualified by his previous life for the disqualification of being personally untrustworthy to anyone. His applications were therefore turned everywhere with refusal, and his visit to Yedo, with the object of gaining a footing in the head yashiki of Oki no Kuni, was attended with no better success. Leaving Yedo he next travelled through the provinces of Ise, Kozuke, and Shinano, looking for a place to settle in. He was everywhere in the course of his wanderings he underwent frequent privations. Five years passed in this way, without his being any nearer the fulfilment of his design. But the same had not been spent altogether to no purpose. The rough life he had led—being out at night, and often in the fog, made him a man of great personal vigour, and his strength and the trace had of his own had left Hiroshima five years before was now a powerful man—strong in the supple vigour of limb and elasticity of muscle, but stronger in the set fixity of purpose which remained to him after those years of hardship. He was, however, somewhat forward. He was, however, through all his journey, and when sick, and chased away with unduly remembrance the fits of depression which overtook him in the early part of his travels; but Magoezoku was now getting old, and though he himself desired to stay with his young master, pleading that he could never show his face again to Hiroshima while he lived, he was not strong enough to resist his presence would only hamper his own movements. He was confirmed in his resolution to part with him by the arrival of his brother Gensho, who joined Gensho in Osaka. So Magoezoku went back to Hiroshima, while his brothers remained to concoct fresh schemes for the accomplishment of their common design.

viii.

Feeling that in Yedo they had more chance of success than elsewhere, the brothers proceeded thither, and Hanzo succeeded in gaining daily employment in the head yashiki at further than this he could not get, and the brothers were forced to set out on their journey again. Following Gensho's parting instructions, they assumed the names of students, and visited Kameyama at some times, and at other times, as tax brokers of land, while they would occasionally play the role of countryfolk from the province of Iga. It was all to no purpose, and they were at approaching that frame of mind when the memory of despair deadened the senses of a dull day. Following the same path, they continued, which revived their sinking hope. It was early in the year 1896, eight years after the time when Hanzo had joined his brothers in Osaka, and the two brothers had some weeks been lingering in the neighbourhood of Kameyama, living in the village of a peasant whose acquaintance they had made on their journey. He was a man of station, whose thoughts never soared beyond the commonplace and the best method of working the land, was far from suspecting that his two guests were anything but the poor pedlars of the district. He had a son, who was the best of Gensho's folk, and his brother was a Kameyama, to purchase some medicine.

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AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 12TH AUG., 1885.

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blk. 10 lbs., per pair.....	\$4.25 to 4.45	Can
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upher, Refuse, per piquet.....\$1,800 to 2,050 Pe

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Pens, Black, per piece \$9.16 to 2.16

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CUSTOMERS.	DISTIN- TION.	VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.
KONG.				
American Ball & Co		Antrakos	July 8	Watt
R. Marty		Auna	July 15	Erlman
Anglo-Luxemb & Co	Hainpong	Big Bonanza	July 14	Andrews
Singapore Shell & Co	Tamauai	Dorothy	July 24	Oreal
Samson, Bell & Co		Felia	July 23	Foley
Samson & Co	Manila	Francisco	July 3	Gentler
W. D. Hook Co		Gasm	Nov. 9	Smith
Hortfield & Swire	Shanghai	John O. Potter	July 13	Curtis
Charles Laporte & Co	East Coast	Mary C. Bohm	Nov. 14	Pearse
Swire	Canton	San Francisco	July 10	James
Matka & Co		S. E. Mead	July 8	Burgess
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Canton	St. Francis	June 20	Scripps
Samson & Co		W. W. Crapo	July 24	Hardy
Samson, Sons & Co				
Samson, Bell & Co	Calcutta			
ness	Salgon			
O. S. N. Co	Salgon			
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Shanghai	Annie M. Small	July 17	
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Macao	Elektra	June 23	
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Canton	Elizabetta	July 16	
ong-Pat Hoo	Hankow	Inlandia	July 17	
dine; Matheson & Ca-		Iolanthe	July 13	
mason & Co		Deio	July 12	
g Hiao Hong		Mahura	June 30	
well & Co	Yokohama	Molucca	July 15	
dine; Matheson & Ca-	Kobeata	Nervion	May 6	
mason & Co	Kobeata	P. Penlington	July 16	
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Canton	S. F. Horsey	June 21	
J. M. & Co	Canton			
O. S. N. Co	Amoy			
Fraser's Insurance Com-	S. Francisco			
pany Ball & Co				
J. M. & Co	Yokohama	Dan. J. Tenney	June 23	
Hortfield & Swire	Yokohama	Enora	July 3	
Charles Laporte & Co	Melbourne	Isoborg	July 10	
J. M. & Steamboat Co	Taiwanfo	Moses B. Tower	June 27	
C. G. M. & Co	Widdow	Willard	July 9	
dine; Matheson & Ca-	Calcutta	Wm. Phillips	July 6	
mason & Co				
		Farragut	June 23	
		Harvard	June 23	

Lowitz & Co.

[illegible]

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

	NAME.	FLAG.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Adcock	Russian gunboat	7	300	Captain Bohans	Vladivostok	
Alert	American corvette	4	900	Commander J. C. Barrow	Yonohama	
Aspie	French gunboat	—	—	Capt. M. de F. Jonghbreck	Shanghai	
Atlante	French frigates	12	1400	Captain Treve	Saigon	
Champlain	French cruiser	10	1450	Captain Marillac	Shanghai	
Comde	French gunboat	—	—	Captain Noiret	Haiiphong	
Cristo. Colombo	Italian corvette	—	—	Captain Accini	Nagasaki	
Deeres	French cruiser	—	—	Capt. de Montgouin	Hongkong	
Daedraucht	French corvette	—	—	Capt. L. Moussaux	Yokohama	
Edouard	German corvette	21	2100	Captain Fournier	Singapore	
Ernak	Russian transport	—	89	Captain Kotcheva	Vladivostok	
Gornostai	Russian gunboat	7	80	Commander Skoff	Vladivostok	
Ilia	German gunboat	4	340	Lieut. Com. Kofseir	Singapore	
Kerguelon	French corvette	—	—	Captain Desrosier	Petropolskoy	
Kassian	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Ustomoff	Shanghai	
La Galissoniere	French frigate	14	2570	Captain Fleuriat	Sai on	
La Peronne	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Moquet	Cruising	
Lynx	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Bloet	Haiiphong	
Latini	French gunboat	4	—	Captain Dubat	Nagasaki	
Martina	American corvette	6	750	Com. M. Miller	Canton	
Monocacy	American gunboat	6	—	Com. R. J. Higginson	Vladivostok	
Morse	Russian gunboat	7	30	Commander Boyle	Shanghai	
Nautilus	German gun-vessel	4	1600	Capt. Ro-ger	Yokohama	
Nautilus	Austrian gunboat	3	—	Captain Spetzier	Vladivostok	
Nerps	Russian gunboat	7	89	Commander Valonoff	Vladivostok	
Opefobuk	Russian cruiser	13	250	Capt. B. Ivanzenoff	Shanghai	
Ossipouk	American corvette	8	800	Capt. J. J. McMillan	Foochow	
Palos	American gunboat	6	500	Lieut. Com. T. Nelson	Shanghai	
Pinauguet	French corvette	—	—	Captain M. Drey	Yokohama	
Rasboryk	Russian cruiser	8	250	Captain Pajarsky	Nagasaki	
Roland	French cruiser	—	—	Captain Mayet	Nagasaki	
Sagittaire	French gunboat	—	—	Commander Boyle	Vladivostok	
Scol	Russian gunboat	7	80	Capt. A. Vils	Mann	
Tamaga	Austrian gunboat	—	—	Commander Heck	Vladivostok	
Tongour	Russian gunboat	—	—	Captain Phytian	Cruising	
Trenton	American frigate	14	—	Captain Dupont	Nagasaki	
Triumphante	French ironclad	14	2400	Captain Dupuis	Nagasaki	
Tureau	French frigate	14	4550	E. F. Bofre	Hongkong	
Valasco	Spanish corvette	4	—	Captain Poliansky	Shanghai	
Viper	French gunboat	6	—	Captain Poliansky	Canton	
V. Mochomoh	Russian frigate	6	—	—	—	

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND REG.	GRUB.	TONS.	R.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
HAL.						
August, 1885.						
Schultz						
& Co.						
Schultz & Co						
Trading Co						
in						
& Hopkins						
& Watson & Co.						
October, 1885.						
Haker & Co						
Hall & Co						
as						
& Co.						
July, 1886.						
Ringer & Co						
Yokohama						
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	283	Lim-twek-chung	Canton
Chao-hing	Revenue cruiser	2	80	20	Chinese	—
Chien-jui	Revenue cruiser	2	80	17	do.	—
Chiao-tai	Viceroy's gunboat	7	450	285	J. Stewart	Hongkong
Chao-phang	Viceroy's gunboat	5	580	300	Chinese	—
Chao-tai	Viceroy's gunboat	3	330	60	do.	Canton
Hai-chong-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	4	320	290	do.	—
Hai-ching	Viceroy's gunboat	3	460	310	do.	—
Hoi-tung-hang	Viceroy's gunboat	3	350	200	do.	—
Lian-chi	Viceroy's gunboat	3	20	150	do.	—
Peng-chun-lai	Revenue cruiser	4	800	500	do.	Canton
Quang-yau	Viceroy's gunboat	3	159	100	do.	Canton
San-hing	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	107	do.	—
Sui-tung	Viceroy's gunboat	4	330	180	Chinese	—
Tsing-sha	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	Chinese	—
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	150	100	do.	—
Tobin-tung	Viceroy's gunboat	3	170	170	do.	—

INFORMATION

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
THURSDAY, 20TH AUGUST, 1855.
MR. WILLARD begs to announce that
his Company, assisted by
GENTLEMEN AMATEURS,
will perform in Mr. G. R. Sims' FARCE
and SATIRICAL COMEDY of the day
"CRUTCH AND TOOTHPIEK."
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
LEDERMAN JONES, Mr. BRANDON.
JOHN LEVEEUX, Mr. P. W. WILLARD.
JOHN LEIGHTON, Mr. A. CHEVY.
J. GELLICO, Mr. F. M. PAGE.

man	Mr. A. LAURIE.
UBINS (In the Stationery Department)	Mr. NORRIG.
LEWIS and ALLENHILL'S MAN	Mr. GIMLET.
COLLY DEVEREUX,	Miss A. BERESFORD
MISS JONES,	Miss A. VERNIE.
LADY PENNECEIL,	Miss BURLINGTON

NEW AND EFFECTIVE SCENERY.

ACT I.

BREAKFAST ROOM IN GUY'S HOUSE.

ACTS II. and III.
AESTHETIC DRAWING ROOM AT
BAYSWATER.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1885. [1480]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"KHEDIVE."
Will leave for the above place at THREE P.M.
TODAY, the 14th instant.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1885.

FOR HAIPHONG, (DIRECT),
THE Steamship
"ALWINE,"
leaves for Haiphong on the 20th inst.

leave Port TO-MORROW, the 15th instant,
 at DAYLIGHT.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 A. R. MARTY.
 Hongkong, 13th August, 1885. 1479

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.
 Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
 for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, TIENTSIN,
 HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)
 THE Commercial Steamship

“GLAUCUS.”
 Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above
 TO-MORROW, the 15th inst, at DAYLIGHT.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1885. [1449]

OCEAN. STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.
 THE Company's Steamer

"STENTOR,"

will be dispatched for Hamburg direct on
THURSDAY, the 29th inst, taking cargo
at the rate of 32s. 6d. and for Harre, Bremen,
and Antwerp at 40s.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [1348
Hongkong, 14th August, 1885.

**SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

THIS Company desires to engage an
MANAGER for the HEAD OFFICE at
Singapore a Gentleman with special knowledge
of Fire Insurance Business and preference will
be given to one who has also had experience of
MARINE INSURANCE.

Applications may be addressed to the Acting
Secretary, Exchange Buildings, Singapore, or
to

**ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.**

Hongkong, 5th August, 1885. [1431

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF
CUSTOMERS, the Productions of the
"CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED"
can be forwarded by obtaining a Receipt for
FREE CASH, at No. 3, Peel Street, at the same
Prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail Orders
will be delivered at addresses in the Colonies
and elsewhere, provided the necessary requirements
in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1883. [1878

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SIR
HARVEY SMITH PARKES, K.C.B., the
Companion of the Most Honourable Order
of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the
Most Distinguished Order of SAINT
MICHAEL and SAINT GEORGE, of the
Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary to His
Majesty the Emperor of China, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons
having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS
against the said **HARVEY SMITH PARKES**, who died in

the said HONG KONG, the said Letters Patent Administration to whose Estates were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned with power to the said HONG KONG, the said Letters Patent Administration, are hereby requested to send in writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims.

And NOTICE is hereby also given that as soon as possible after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the Undersigned will proceed to make a full and complete Inventory of the said HONG KONG, the said Letters Patent Administration, SMITH PARKES, Deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had Notice at the time of the said Inventory, and to the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person or Persons, of whose Claim or Claims he shall not have had Notice at the time of the said Inventory.

All Persons INDEBTED to the Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned.

Witness my Hand and Seal, the 18th day of July, 1885.

1237] W. RESWICK.

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planting settlements we have had cordial
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to COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL JOB
PRINTING, every description of which is
executed in the
BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICE
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
THE KOWLOON FERRY.

"MORNING STAR"
Runs Daily at Five o'clock between FRIDAY'S
WHARF and TUNG TAI TAI at the following
hours—This Time Table will take effect from
the 15th April, 1885.

WEEK DAYS.			SUNDAYS.		
Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves Hongkong.	Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves Kowloon.	Leaves Hongkong.	Leaves Kowloon.
8.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
8.40	8.00	8.40	8.40	8.00	8.40
9.00	8.30	9.00	9.00	8.15	9.00
9.20	8.50	9.20	9.20	8.35	9.20
9.40	9.15	9.40	9.40	8.55	9.40
10.00	9.30	10.00	10.00	9.15	10.00
10.25 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10.25 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M.
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40	3.40
4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
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